BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2072] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFFS SALE.

Seized by Virtue of a writ of Fure Facias at the suit of MOTYRAM UNOOPRAM, Plaintiff.

V.

GUNPUTROW MOROJEE, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday the 19th inst. at 3 O'Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up for sale by Public outcry on the premises, a Garden the property of the Defendant above named, situated on the Breach Road in the neighbourhood of a Garden belonging to Shreecrustna Herraje.

CHAS. FITZROY.
Deputy Sherriff.

BOMBAY SHERIFFS OFFICE.
9th September 1831. 445

શ્રી•મુંબઇ•ની•જ્યુડીકેટરની•સુપરીમ•કોરટમાં

શેરી ફનુ•વેચાણ

મોતીરામ•અનુપરામ•ની•ફોરટ•ની•હીકરી થી•ટાચ•મારીને•કબજા•કીધીછે•તે—કરીઆદી•કરનાર ❀

ગનપટરાવ•મોરોજી—જવાબ•દેનાર ❀

ખબર•કીધાથી•આપીએચજે

શોમવારે•તારીખ ૧૯ મી•ચાલતા• મહીનાનીએ•પાછલા•પોહોરનાં•કલાક ૩ નાં•બોહોં•મીલકતછે•તોહોંજ•જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વાડી•એક•આકાલખશમી નાં•રશતા•આગલ•શેરી કુકુશટનાં•હીરાજી•ની•વાડીની•પડાશમોછે•તે•વેચશે—એ• મીલકત•ઉપર•કહેલા•જવાબ•દેનારનીછે

ચારલીશ•રીતજરોએ

કીપીકુટી•શરીફ

શ્રી•મુંબઇનાં•શરીફની•આજ્ઞાશ

તા• ૮ મી•શપ્તેમબર ૧૮૩૧

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

In the matter of Nabab MIRZA MANWARALLY KHAWN an Insolvent.

NOTICE, is hereby given that the matters of the Petition of the above Insolvent will be heard before the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay on the first Monday in October next.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the above Petitioner must give notice thereof to the Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his claim together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Clerk on paying the usual fees.

D. B. SMITH.
Clerk.

OAK LANE,
10th September 1831. [406]

MR. W. S. GREY,---having been appointed the Agent of Messrs. JAMES COCKBURN and Co. of London at this Presidency, begs to Notify to the Constituents of that House, that the Firm of Messrs. JOHN GILDER and Co. the former Consignees, will, in consequence of the decease of the late Mr. GILDER, be henceforth discontinued.

In conducting the Agency in future, every possible measure will be taken by Mr. GREY, to ensure the most speedy and correct execution of all Commissions entrusted to Messrs. JAMES COCKBURN and Co. and for the prompt transmission and delivery of consignments here.

Mr. C. D. GILDER, the manager of the late Firm of JOHN GILDER and Co., will settle all accounts in which they were concerned.

RAMPART ROW,
[419] *Bombay*, 10*th September*, 1831.

A CARD.—The Partnership of PALLUNJEE and NASSERWANJEE, having been by mutual consent dissolved, NOTICE is hereby given that from the 15th day of May last past, the said Shop and business will be continued to be carried on, in the sole name and interest of PALLUNJEE DHUNJEE.

[410] *Bombay*, 8*th Sept.* 1831.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That Petitions for the several Persons after-named all now prisoners in the Gaol of Bombay have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the act 9 Geo. IV. Cap 73 and that schedules of their Estates and Effects respectively pursuant to the said act, have been filed in my office viz.

CASSIMBIN MOOLNA ESMAIL, residing at Brab Trees without the Fort Seaman.

TARWADY DEW GOVUND DYARAM residing near Moombadavie without the Fort, Cloth merchant.

UBBA GUNEY and JOOMA AHMED residing on Poidownee Road without the Fort, dealer in Nails.

SHERFOODEEN BIN SHAIK ADAM residing at Wooberkadee without the Fort, Servant.

SOMCHUND RAMA, residing in Dungree Street without the Fort, money lender to the Lascars.

AMINA, residing at Duncan Road without the Fort.

ZEENA DAMOTHER, residing in Tailors Street without the Fort, Ghee Merchant.

WITTOBA RUNSORD SENOY, residing at Kadawady without the Fort, late a Clerk in the Courier Office,

BURJORJEE EDULJEE, residing near Gunbaw Street within the Fort, money lender.

ABBAJEE RAGOONATH, residing in Batta Naikin's oart, Cloth Merchant.

D. B. SMITH,
Clerk.

OAK LANE,
9th Sept. 1831. [415]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, of JAMNADASS LUCKMICHUND late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to HEATHCOONVERBOY widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day of September 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

[408]

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•મુંબઇવાલો•હીનકુ•મરનાર•જમના દાશ•લખમીચંદની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુંબઇની જ્યુડીકેટરની•સુપરીમ•કોરટમાં•એ•મરનારની•વીઢવા•હેથકુવરબાઇએ•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મહને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે લોકો•જેકોઇ•એનાં•બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•જાહેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૧ લી• શપ્તેમબર ૧૮૩૧ ❀

ઇ—શી—મારગીન
વકીલ.

A CARD.

MONSIEUR DEDON late Director of the Musical Establishment of the Pacha of Egypt, begs to announce that he is desirous of giving Instruction in singing as well as on the Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Clarionett and Bassoon, and that he will be happy to attend such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favor him with their Patronage either at their own Houses, or at his Residence in Meadows Street next door to the Commander in Chief's Office. For Terms apply to MONS. DEDON who has for sale an Assortment of vocal and instrumental Music and Strings for the Guitar, Violin, and Bass.

N. B. Piano Fortes Tuned.

[428]

MDUCOS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he continues to give instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and FENCING. A Note addressed to him to the Courier Office, or at No. 5, Meadows Street, will be immediately attended to.

[424]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of RUTTONBOYE widow of LIMJEE BHICKAJEE, late of Bombay Parsee deceased, may be granted to FURDOONJEE LIMJEE, son of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. - Dated the 8th day of September 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

[409]

જાહેર•ખબર

મરનાર•રતનબાઇ•તે•લીમજી•લીખાજી શ્રી•મુંબઇવાલો•પારશી•મરનારની•વીઢવા એની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ•અખતીઆર નાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુંબઇની જ્યુડીકેટરની•સુપરીમ•કોરટમાં•એ•મરનારનો•કોકરો•કરકુનજી•લીમજીએ•અરજ•કીધોછે•જે• મહને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો• જેકોઇ•એનાં•બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને જાહેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૮ મી•શપ્તેમબર ૧૮૩૧ ❀

ઇ—શી—મારગીન
વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of RAIHMON BHOO, late of Bombay Mahomedan Woman deceased, having been granted to JOHN BAILIE of the same place British Subject, the sole Executor therein named all persons, who are indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are hereby requested to pay their debts &c. all Creditors must make known their Claims to the said Executor or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 9th day of September 1831. [411]

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•મુંબઇની•સુશલમાનીન•મરનાર• રેહેમાન•બુનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•અગાર•વશીઅત નામાંનો•અખતીઆર•જોન•બેલી•શ્રી• મુંબઇવાલો•અંગરેજી•પરજાનો•એ•ધણીને• મલેઓછે•એ•વીલમાં•એનુ•નામ•લખેલુછે•તે વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•એ•મરનાર•ની•ઇશકે આમતનાં•દેવાદાર•હોએ•તેઓને•જોન• કરેચજે•પોતાનુ•દેવુ•પગાર•કરે•તથા•એ ઇશકેઆમતનાં•શરવે•માગણારાઓને• જોણ•કરેચજે•પોતાનુ•લેણ•એ•વકીલને• જોણ•કરે•નહીતો•કોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ• કરશે•નહી—તા• ૮ મી•શપ્તેમબર ૧૮૩૧

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons, that GOVINDA BALCRUSTNAJEE, has Mortgaged his oart of four Wheels, situate at Girgaum called Dhunnowdy, any persons having claims thereto, are requested to mention the same to RUTTONSEE DHARSEE within fourteen days, from the date hereof.---Dated 9th Sept. 1831.

[412]

જાહેર•ખબર

શરવે•લોકોને•ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપી એચજે•ગોવીનદા•બાલકુકુશટનાંજીએ• પોતાની•ગીરગાંમવાલી•વાડી•એક• એચાર•રેટની•નાંમે•ઘનવડી•તે•ઉપર• કોજનો•કબ્જા•દાવો•પોચતો•હોએતો• આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•રતનશી• ધારશીને•જાહેર•કરે ❀

તારીખ ૮ મી•શપ્તેમબર ૧૮૩૧

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [437]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, chattels, rights and Credits of SHREECRUSTNA WITTOJEE late of Bombay Purvoe deceased, may be granted to GOVINDA BALCRUSTNAJEE also of Bombay Purvoe and a Creditor on his Estate, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of September 1831.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

ઉયાહિર ખબર

કૈલાસવાસી મુંબઈકર શ્રીકૃષ્ણા વોઠોજી પ્રભુ યાંચે સર્વ વિત્તવીષયાંચે આખત્યાર ઘેણ્યાકરીતા મુંબઈ જુડિકેટ રચે સૂપ્રીમકોટીત ગોવીંદા બાળકૃષ્ણજી પ્રભુ મુંબઈકર રાહાણાર મરણારાચે વીત્તવીષયાંચા યક માગણાર યાણે આર્જ કેલાઆહે કી આ લ્યાસ દ્યાવે યા બાબદ કોણી સમંધ ઠેવીત આસતીલ ત્યાસ જાણ વ્હાવે તારીખ ૯ સપટેંબર સન ૧૮૩૧

યેચે. ઉડ. મારોસ વકીલ

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to announce to the European and Native Mercantile Community, that he is authorised to enter into engagements for the purchase and supply of Malwa Opium of the Current Season; deliverable free of all charge, at a fixed rate, in Bombay, in all January next. Further particulars will be made known on application to the undersigned.

JOHN VAUPELL.
[429] *Bombay*, 10*th Sept.*, 1831.

ખબર

કેહલ•શરી•કરનાર•ગણી•આજેજીથી• શરવે•હુકુરોપીઅંન•તથા•ગોંમડી• વેપારીઓને•જોણ•કરેચજે•એ•ધણી•ચાલતી•મોશમનુ•માલવી•અરીન•ખરીદ•કરવાનો•તથા•શપલાઇ•કરવાનો•કબાલો•કોજ કરશે•તો•તેનો•મુખતીઆર•થએલોછે— જેકંઇ•લાવ•મુકરર•કરશે•તે•ઉપર•કંઇ બીજો•ખરચ•લીધા•વગર•મુંબઇમાં• આવતી•જાંનીવારીનાં•આખા•મહીનામાં• પોચાડી•આપશે—એની•ચોકશ•વીગત• વાર•કેહલ•શરી•કરનારને•મલેઆથી•માલુમ•પડશે—તા• ૨૭ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૩૧

જોન•વાપેલ

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

[430]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

[431] *Bombay*, 10*th Sept.*, 1831.

ON Monday next the 12th instant at noon, FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. Will sell on account of the parties concerned, several cases of damaged Long Cloth. Terms of Sale Cash, and the Lots to be cleared forthwith.

[420] *Nesbit Lane*, 10*th Sept.* 1831.

MR. WILLIAM MONEY'S VALUABLE HOUSE HOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO. Respectfully announce to the Public that on Monday 26th Inst. they will sell by public auction, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Nicol leading to Malabar Point, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. of WILLIAM MONEY Esq,---consisting of Drawing Room Couches, Tables, Chairs, Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, Sideboard, Dining Tables, Screens, Bedroom Furniture, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert services, Glass Ware, a stock of choice Wines---among which are a few dozens of very superior Madeira, a handsome Bengal built Carriage, with Harness nearly new, and a pair of serviceable Carriage Horses, a Capital Saddle Do. 14, 2 high and about 6 years old, and a variety of other things, particulars of all which will appear in Catalogues two days prior to the sale, when the Property can be seen.

N. B. Orders faithfully executed.

[418] *Forbes Street*, 10*th Sept.* 1831.

FOR Sale by Auction BECK AND CO. On Tuesday next 13th instant as usual, will hold their public sale and dispose of chiefly without limit, the following collection of Goods viz. a few dozens of very Superior straw colored Brandy recently imported, Drab and black beaver Hats, Seal Skin and blue Cloth Foraging Caps, Cotton Umbrellas, Morocca Skins of Colors, Coarse Blue and Green Woolens, soft whitney Blankets of sizes, a variety of Piece goods, Bussorah and Cambay Carpets of sizes, Table Cutlery, Sundry Plated, Glass and Queens ware, Wines and Liquors of sorts, and about 50 dozen of Hodgsons Beer, 20 dozen of Europe white Wine Vinegar, a variety of useful Household Furniture among which is a new (large sized) Jackwood Cot complete and a large second hand do. wanting a Curtain, and at 1 P. M. any Horses and other Cattle that may be received.

[422] *Forbes Street*, 10*th Sept.* 1831.

PRIME SADDLERY.

BECK and CO,---Have just received and will expose for sale on Monday next, an Invoice of choice Saddlery, consisting of Carriage and Buggy Harnesses, Hunting, Military, Racing and Ladies Saddles, Buggy, Hunting and Riding whips of Sorts, Plated Spurs, Spare Head Stalls, Martingalls, Stirrup Leathers, Girths, and Saddle Cloths, the whole worthy of attention.

[414] *Forbes Street*, 10*th Sept.* 1831

FRESH Hodgson's Beer in Wood, (a few Hogsheads) may be had at moderate prices on application to BECK AND CO. [423]

TO THE PUBLIC.

BECK AND CO.—In returning their most grateful acknowledgements to those kind Patrons and Friends who have so liberally supported their transmission Business, since its commencement, beg leave to intimate that as the season for coasting is now opening, they are ready to receive for dispatch to the various Sea Ports, North and South of Bombay (as well as to all the outstations Inland)---any Merchandize, Household Property, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c. with which they may be entrusted---and which they pledge themselves shall be forwarded with due regard to safety, economy and expedition. Boats of all description for hire, B. and Co. can supply on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

[417] *Forbes Street*, 7*th Sept* 1831

TO THE LITERATI.

BECK AND CO. Have just received for sale on Commission the undermentioned works, translated from the most eminent oriental authors viz. The Life of Seikh Mahommed Ali Hazim, a Chinese Romance and Tragedy, Yakkun Nattannawa &c. Cingalese Poems, History of the war in Bosnia, History of the religious wars between the Persians and Armenians, The adventures of Hatim Tai. Autobiographical memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Timen, and the Memoris of a Malavan Family—all which are offered at low prices to ensure a ready sale.

[421] *Forbes Street* 10*th Sept.* 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 10*th Sep ember*, 1831.

[436]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons concerned that an advertisement appears in the Bombay Courier of the 27th ultimo, notifying to people "that VENCA RAGOWJEE the Executor named in the last Will and Testament of VISSOO SHAMJEE but such Will has not yet been produced by him and that SEWSUNKER SHREECRUSTNA is entitled to three shares in all his property," This is to apprize all persons concerned, that the last Will and Testament of the said VISSWANATH SHAMJEE was duly proved and probate granted to VENCA RAGOWJEE on the 31st day of July 1823, and the accounts of the Estate from the year 1823 up to 31st July 1831, is exhibited by him, as such executor, which accounts are now on Record on the Ecclesiastical side of the Hon'ble Court, and that the Estate of the said VISSWANATH SHAMJEE is not subject to any share or dividation, nor to Mortgage or sale, but to pay certain Legacies directed therein out of produce and no more,--dated 2d September 1831.

VENCA RAGOWJEE P.
Executor to the last Will and Testament
[444] of late Visswanath Shamjee.

ज्याहिर खबर

खबर दिल्हिजाते ऐसीजे तारीख २७ गेले आगष्ट महिण्याचे रोजो मुंबई कौरीयर छापखाण्याचे हापेसांत ज्याहिर खबर छापुन सर्व लोक समंध ठेवीत आसतील त्यास जाण केलेहोते जे वेका राघवजी सवकील ठरउन वीशु शामजीने आपले शेवटचे मृत्ये पत्रांत नाव लेहिले आहे आणी ते मृत्युपत्र आजदिवसपरीयंत प्रगट केलेनाहि व शीवशेकर श्रीकृष्णा वीशु शामजीचे सर्व मीळकतीचे तीन भागाचा धणी आहे. याबाबद सर्वलोक समंध ठैवी आसतील त्यास जाण करीतोजे हे वीश्वनाथ शामजीचे शेवटचे मृत्युपत्र खरे करून त्याचा आखत्यार वेका राघव जीस तारीख ३१ जुलई सन १८२३ सचे रोजी मीळाला आहे व छा मीळकतीचा हिसोब सन १८२३ सापासुन ते तारीख ३१ जुलई सन १८३१ परीयंत वकीलाने नामदार कोउतांत यकलीसोअस्ष्टोकाल सईउचे दत्फरांत ठेवीले आहे व वीशु शामजीची मीळकतीवर कोणाचा भाग आगर वांटा लागु होतनाहि गाहाण व वीकवेहि नाहि परंतु मृत्येपत्रांत कांहियक नपयातुन बक्षीस छावयास सांगीतली आहे त्या सीवाय कांहि नाहि तारीख २ सपटेंबर सन १८३१ वेका राघवजी

वीश्वनाथ शामजीचे शेवटचे मृत्ये पत्राचा वकील

ADVERTISEMENT.

REFERING to the Advertisement issued by VENKA RAGOWJEE Executor to the last Will and Testament of WISSWANATH SHAMJEE, under date the 2d and published in the Bombay Courier of ths 3d Instant, notifying that the Estate of the said WISSWANATH SHAMJEE is not subject to any share or dividation nor to mortgage or sale, but to pay certain legacies directed therein and no more, the undersigned begs leave to apprize the public in General that the late ANNUNTA RAGOWJEE younger Brother of the said VENKA RAGOWJEE, is entitled to a moiety of the said estate and had an equal claim upon the said estate, which will more fully appear by award filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court from the arbitrators subsequently appointed by the said VENKA RAGOWJEE and the late ANNUNTA RAGOWJEE, and by an order obtained from the Hon'ble the Supreme Court on the occasion therein adverted to founded on the award in question.

RAGOBA ANTOBA,
Administrator of the late
Annunta Ragowjee.

Bombay, 9*th Sept.* 1831. [395]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of he last will and Testament of TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE, late of Bombay Bhungsally Merchant deceased, the undermentioned messuages and premises are devised to HURRYDASS TULSEYDASS of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant the son of the said deceased in conjunction with ROOPCHUND RAMCHUND and PURSHOTUM RUNSORD Bhungsally inhabitants, upon certain trusts in the said Will mentioned, and that since the death of the said Testator TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE a suit hath been instituted on the Equity side of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay by the undersigned and others interested under the said will against the said HURRYDASS TULSEYDASS, ROOPCHUND RAMCHUND, and PURSHOTUM RUNSORD. as trustees and Executors of the said Will; and the said Supreme Court of Judicature hath thereby decreed that the said HURRYDASS TULSEYDASS is to account before the master of the said Supreme Court for the rents and profits thereof from the time of the death of the said TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE. It is therefore hereby made known that if any person or persons purchase or contract with the said HURRYDASS TULSEYDASS either alone or jointly with the said ROOPCHUND RAMCHUND and PURSHOTUM RUNSORD for the purchase of any part of the said premises, or lend any sum or sums to him or them on the mortgage or security of the same during the pendency of the said suit, it will be at his, her, or their peril and risk, as the said HURRYDASS TULSEYDASS is largely indebted to the said Estate The property above referred to is as follows. -One House of three apartments situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in the Oart called Gunneshwaddy No. 1. One other House situate without the Fort at Musseed Bunder No. 206. One other House situated without the Fort at or near Moombadavie Temple No. 188. One other House situate without the Fort in which the said HURRYDASS TULSEYDASS now dwells No. 253 One Garden called Meguels Garden and Bungalow standing in the said Garden situate without the Fort at Mazagon. One other House situate without the Fort at the place called Bhendy Bazar No. 84. One other House situate within the Fort opposite to the Parsee Augaree in the Bazar No. 86. One other House situate without the Fort at the face of the said Gunneshwaddy; and one stable situate without the Fort in Gunneshwaddy aforesaid No 26. One range situate near the same place on the road No. 145.—Dated this 6th day of September 1831.

HURGOVINDASS TOOLSEYDASS,
[407]

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીર્માંથી આપીએયને

મરનાર તુલશીદાશ ગોપાલજી શ્રી કુંબજનો લનશાલી વેપારી કુતો તેનાં છોલાં વીલ અગાર વશીએતનાંમાંમો કેહેલ કહેલાં ધરો એ મરનારનો છોકરો કુરીદાશ તુલશીદાશ શ્રી કુંબજનો હીનદુ રેહેવાશી તે શાઠે કુપચંદ રામચંદ તથા પરશોતમ રનશોડ લનશાલી તથા રેહેવાશીઓને વીલમાં લખેઆ પરમાંણે આપેલાંછે—એ વીલ ફરનાર તુલશીદાશ ગોપાલજી મુવા પઢી શ્રી કુંબજ ની જુદી ફેટર ની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમાં ડબુડટી શાહડમાં કેહેલ શદી ફરનાર તથા બીજાઓ જેનાંનુ એ વીલ કુપર લાગેચ વલગેચ તેઓએ કુરીદાશ તુલશીદાશ તથા કુપચંદ રામચંદ તથા પરશોતમ રનશોડ એ લોફો એ વીલનો તરશતીઓ તથા વકીલોછે તે કુપર કરી આદી કીનીછે તથા એજ જુદી ફેટર ની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમાંથી કુકમ થયાછે જે કુરીદાશ તુલશીદાશ એજ શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટ નાં માશાતરને લાશાંનો તથા નકાનો તુલશીદાશ ગોપાલજી મુવા પઢીનો કુશાળ શરવે આપે તે શાકુ શરવે લોફોને જાંણ કરેચજે કુરએક લોક અગાર લોફો એખલા કુરીદાશ તુલશીદાશ અગાર તે શાઠે એજ કુપચંદ રામચંદ નથા પરશોતમ રનશોડ પાશેથી ધેકરો ખરીદ ફરશે અગાર કબાલો કરશે તથા એ ધેકરોમેનુ કુંજએક લચાકુ લેશે અગાર એને અગાર એનાંઓને એ કુજીઓ ચાલેચ તે દાકાડાથી નાંખ્યા અગાર નાંણાં ગીરવી દાખલ આપેઓ કુશે અગાર એ બાબત જમીન ચમા કુશે તે અગાર તેઓ પોતે પોતાનાં બેબંમમાં રેહેશે—એજ કુરીદાશ તુલશીદાશ એ મીલકતનો મોનો દવાદારછે—એ કુપર મીલકત કુકીછે તેની વીગત — ધેકેર એક ગાલા તરણાનુ તે શ્રી બાકાર ફોટ ગનેશવાડીમાં તેનો નંબર ૧ છે—બીજુ ધેકેર એક બાકારફોટ મશીદ બંદર આગલ તેનો નંબર ૩૦૬ છે—બીજુ ધેકેર એક બાકારફોટ આમાદેવી આગલ તેનો નંબર ૧૮૮ છે—બીજુ ધેકેર એક બાકાર ફોટ તેમાં કુમનો કુરીદાશ તુલશીદાશ રેહેછે તેનો નંબર ૨૫૩ છે—એક વાડી નામે મીગેલની વાડી તથા તેમાં એક બંગલોછે તે શાઠે બાકારફોટ મજગાંમમાંછે —બીજુ ધેકેર એક બાકારફોટ લીડી બજારમાં તેનો નંબર ૮૪ છે—બીજુ ધેકેર એક ફોટમાં બજારમાં પારશીની કબી આરીની શાંમબે તેનો નંબર ૮૬ છે—બીજુ ધેકેર એક બાકારફોટ ગનેશ વાડીનો અગવારા આગલછે તથા એક તબેલો બાકારફોટ એજ ગનેશ વાડી આગલ તેનો નંબર ૨૬ છે—ચાલ એક બાકારફોટ રશતા કુપર એનીજ નજીકછે તેનો નંબર ૧૪૫ છે—તારીખ ૬ ડીશપ્તે મબર ૧૮૩૧ *

જનશાલી કુરગોવંદાશ તુલશીદાશ શાહ

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Proprietor of the above admirable Article having been injured in his connexions by Spurious Imitations being introduced into the East Indies by some speculating Shippers in England to the Injury of the public.

In order to prevent such Gross Imposition; The Sole proprietors A. ROWLAND AND SON, respectfully solicit attention on purchasing to notice each genuine bottle of the *Original Macassar Oil*, which is *enclosed* with a Treatise on the Hair in an *envelope*, and has a NEW LABEL, from a Steel Engraving, tastefully executed.—The following words are in three different patterns,

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

Also, the *Signature and Address, in Red*, on a pattern of Lace Work, similar to a Banker's Cheque.

"A Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden,"

Counter-signed ALEX ROWLAND.

Instead of the Seal in Wax, an Engraving is at each end, the Bottle is enlarged, and the Prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per Bottle all other Prices, or without the Book, are Counterfeits.

The Genuine is sold as above and by most Perfumers, &c.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

FOR CHANGING.

RED OR GREY WHISKERS TO BLACK, OR BROWN.

Price 4s.—7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

For the Skin and Complexion.

An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in rendering the skin delightfully cool and refreshing, thoroughly exterminating ERUPTIONS, TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, REDNESS, and all cutaneous Imperfections; producing a Delicate White Skin, and a JUVENILE BLOOM TO THE COMPLEXION: preserving it from the HEAT OF SUMMER, affords SOOTHING RELIEF in cases of SUN BURNS, STINGS OF INSECTS, or any Inflammations. It immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin, diffusing a PLEASING COOLNESS truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their off-spring; warranted perfectly innoxious for the most delicate Lady or Infant.

To GENTLEMEN after SHAVING and Travelling in the Sun and Dust, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the skin smooth and pleasant.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, *Duty included.*

*** To prevent Imposition, the name and Address of the Proprietors is ENGRAVED ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

affixed over the cork of each Bottle
All others are Spurious

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT
FOR THE TOOTH-ACH.

Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
OR
PEARL DENTIFRICE.

The high and important character this Powder has obtained for a considerable time from some of the most eminent of the Faculty, and also from Distinguished Personages, has induced Messrs. ROWLAND to recommend it to the Notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that ever emanated from scientific research in past or present times, forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare, selected from Eastern soil, and is *a never-failing Remedy* for every disease to which the TEETH and GUMS are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter from its corrodent seat; heals, strengthens, and firmly fixes them in their sockets, and ultimately realizes.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH!

And on the Gums operates as an *Anti-Scorbutic*, rendering and sustaining their healthy appearance, and imparts fragrancy to the Breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per Box, Duty included.
[427]

TO BE LET.—A Commodious and airy suite of apartments in Rampart Row. For particulars apply to Mr SPRAGUE.
[447] *Bombay, 10th Sept.* 1831.

WINES FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH & Co.

Sherry, from C. Bell, Quarts at 20 Rs. per Doz.
Do. do. Pints at 12 per Do.
Port, do. Quarts at 20 per Do.
Do. do. Pints at 12 per Do.
Schiarsburgh Mosselle from J. Weston, Brussel, at Rs. 30 per Doz. [425]

FOR SALE. By Messrs. BECKWITH & CO. a few Double Barrelled Percussion Guns with back action Locks, by Wm. Mills, received direct from the Maker at Rs. 500 each. [426]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior highly flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.
[432] *Bombay, 10th Sept.* 1831.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the House at present occupied by W. MONEY Esq. situated at the Breach on the road to Malabar Point.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
[423] *Bombay, 10th September*, 1831.

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
Indian ditto,	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [434]

FOR SALE, 40 Maunds of Old Types, apply at the Courier Office.
[435]

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE Quarterly Army List corrected up to the 31st July last.
Price Rupees Three.
[438]

For Freight or Passage to Ceylon, or Calcutta.

THE CAVENDISH BENTINCK, R. A. HUMPHREYS, to sail about the middle of this month—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
[441] *Fort, 10th Sept.*, 1831.

For Passage to Liverpool.

The fast sailing Ship GIBSEY R. HIGHAM Commander, will sail 20th Instant.—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
[443] *Bombay 10th Sept.*, 1831.

For Passage to Clyde.

The fine Brig NEPTUNE, W. WITTLETON Commander, will be despatched for the Clyde direct, about the 1st proximo and has good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
[461] *Bombay September, 10th* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The new River built Ship LORD AMHERST Burthen 600 tons, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, was to leave England in the middle of May, and may be expected early in this month, will have quick dispatch; carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her accommodations may be seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.
[442] *Bombay, 10th, Sept* 1831.

For Passage to Liverpool.

The new ship "MAJESTIC" Captain LAWSON, having good accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched for Liverpool direct, on or before the 1st October.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co's.
[439] *Bombay, 10th September* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE of 500 Tons, WILLIAM WILSON Commander, daily expected and will have quick despatch.

Has Superior accommodation for Passengers, & carries a Surgeon, Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th, September 1831.
[440]

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1831.

No. 337 of 1831.—Captain W. Jacob, Ordnance Assistant to the Commandant of Artillery is allowed leave of absence for twelve months to proceed to Sea and eventually to the Neelgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

No. 338 of 1831.—At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, the following temperary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant G. O. Reeves, of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, to act as Line Adjutant at Rajcote, from the date of Lieutenant Tucker's being placed in arrest.

No. 339 of 1831.—A furlough to Europe for three years is granted to Lieutenant C. W. Boye of the Regiment of Artillery, for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1831.

No. 340 of 1831.—The following Promotion is made.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assitant Surgeon James Fortnom, to be Surgeon, vice Milne retired.—Date of rank 22nd November 1831.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Meeting with a passage in the United Service Journal (No. 8 page 239) wherein it is mentioned that in cases of necessity the ordinary forms of Courts Martial may be dispensed with. I am induced to bring the following circumstance to the notice of your Military readers. A few months ago a Sepoy under the Command of a European Officer at an outpost 40 miles from the nearest station, was accused by the Inhabitants of the town of theft, the fact was proved to the satisfaction of the Officer, but there being no European Officer present to act as superintending Officer, and Interpreter, the Inhabitants refusing to proceed to camp to prosecute him, and it being worse than useless to award him a punishment inadequate to his crime, he escaped. In such a case is not an Officer justified in giving a man a Drum head Court Martial.

E. S.

NOTICE.

The commencement of the ensuing General Race meeting, held at Ahmedabad, has been changed from the 14th of February, to the 7th of February, 1832.

HIGH WATER TABLE,— 10TH SEPT. 1831.

Saturday	1	52
Sunday	2	35
Monday	3	28
Tuesday	4	31
Wednesday	5	49
Thursday	7	05
Friday	8	08

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Fs.
Madras 30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge. 107 at 116)
Do. of 1825 | 26 [illegible] 5 per Do.
Do. of 1829 | [illegible]

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Lieutenant Carstairs.
Cadet C. R. Dent Artillery from Nugger.
Cadet W. Diggle 2d Gr. Regt. from Sattarah.
Lient. Crockett 1st Gr. Regt. from Poonah.
Ensign Robt. Travers 12th Regt. N. I. from Surat.
Asst. Surg. W. Barrington 1st Bat. Art. from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES.

Captain W. Jacob Artillery to Sea.
Ensign Frederick 23d Regiment N. I. to Hursole.
Ensign E. C. Cotgrave 20th N. I. to do.
Lieut. and Adjutant George Prior 21st Regt. N. I. to Deesa Via Taukaira Bunder.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Bagdad on the 2d April, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon A. J. Montefiore of a Daughter.

At Surat, on the 3d Instant, the Lady of V. C. Kemball Esq. of a Daughter.

At Eden-hall, Mazagon, on Saturday the 3d inst. the Lady of Matthew DeVitre Esq. of a Son.

At Poona on the 6th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Charles L. Liebschwager daughter of Mr. Frances Horne, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 29th of April last, at her House in Harley Street, in the 79th year of her age, Colin, Relict of the late James Baillie Esq., of Invernesshire, North Britain, and M. P. for Horsham.

At Bussora of fever, on the 20th of July last, M. Baigrie Esq. M. D., Surgeon to the Resident there.

At Hursole, 21st August, George Gomm, Infant Son of Conductor G. Gomm Commissariat Department.

At Colabah on the 9th Inst. Emelia Elizabeth, the wife of J. S. Darbey Esq. Paymaster of the Queens Royals. The Sorrow of her Husband and numerous Family on this melancholy occasion can be magined by those only, who have known as they have, her entire devotion to her domestic duties, her placid temper and her affectionate heart. But if qualities like these conjoined with fervent piety and unostentatious benevolence can justify the hope of happiness beyond the grave, then may they humbly trust that she is numbered with those who will everlastingly enjoy it.

August 26th 1831. At Khair on the Beemah, en route to Sholapoor.

Captain James Ainslie Crosby of the 9th Regt B. N. I Aged 32. His death was occasioned by the bank of the River on which he was walking, giving way. He was thus precipitated into the River, and borne down so rapidly by the violence of the current, that every effort to rescue him proved ineffectual.

By this sad event the Service has lost an excellent Officer, and the Regiment to which he belonged one of its best aids and ornaments. This is customary praise, but all who have known its lamented object, will recognize in his instance the perfect truth of such honorable eulogy.

The public merits of Captain Crosby have been more than once acknowledged by his superiors in Military authority. His friends and Brother Officers have a mournful satisfaction in dwelling upon his private virtues.

His character exhibited a rare union of firmness with conciliation—of mild unobtrusive manners with strict decision—of considerate kindness in the intercourse of life with that steadiness of conduct which not only ensured respect to himself, but contributed much to the respectability of those with whom he was officially connected for each individual of whom, he ever evinced feelings of interest and regard.

His most intimate associates can bear testimony to the still higher qualities of moral worth, religious principle, and self-denying generosity by which he was distinguished—qualities which must endear his memory to them, and which will to his distant relatives render his loss a source of the deepest affliction.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2d Brig Neptune, William Wittleton Master, from Port Glasgow 8th May.
Passengers.—Lieut. and Mrs. Carstairs.
Sept. 4th, Persian Ship Munsoory, Muhn Ebraham Nacquedah, from Bushire, 26th July touched at Muscat.
Passengers.—40 Persians.
Do. Ship Seena Futta, Seena Alley Nacquedah, from Mocha 21st Augt. 1831.
Passengers.—Pilgrims.
Sept. 8th French Ship France, F. Lartique Master from Bordeaux 5th June.

DEPARTURES.

2d Brig. Nassry, Syed Zane, Nacquedah to Surat.
3d The Hon'ble Compy.'s Sloop of War Clive, E. W. Harris Commander, to Macao.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Elizabeth and Jane, Gipsey, Majestic, and Neptune.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackboru, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck Sultan, and John Adam.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Fazel Currim, Futtay Raymon, Seena Futta and Munsoory.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloops of War*—Elphinstone,
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
BRAZILIAN—Amizade.
AMERICAN.—Nereus.
FRENCH.—France.

THE COURIER

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831.

As our Extra on Thursday went to press at too late an hour to allow of its being dispatched by the Post, we have extracted it into our paper of to-day, together with a few additional extracts from the French *Times* of the 25th, to the 28th of May inclusive. We were much disappointed at the small quantity of English news contained in them, which probably arises however, from the journals at home having been principally occupied with detailed particulars of the Elections.

Extracted from the Moniteur 26th May.—Reports are again circulated of the alarming state of the Western departments and of other impending hostilities, by persons who look forward to such a state of things rather with hope than fear, and endeavour to impress upon the Country that we are about to be engaged in war, not only with our neighbours but among ourselves also. It becomes necessary therefore to inquire from time to time respecting this species of deception, which, be it sincere or the contrary, is alike hurtful to the interests of the nation. It is only necessary to repeat once more to the public that the Government has nothing to conceal from them, and that its duty and interest are inseparable, that there is no change in the situation of affairs, and above all that the hopes of peace are unshaken: of useful and honorable peace, necessary alike to the whole European world, and which France guarantees as much by her moderation as her power.

The Government declares a state of tranquility, the maintenance and consolidation of which occupies its unwearied care: were it necessary to awake the public solicitude, they would neither leave it to the artful insinuations of avowed enemies, nor the imprudence of friends to arouse it. Our position is solid; the Kings, Government is firm; our ministry enlightened, and the people intelligent.

The journey of the King has been one continued triumph. The reports of the Elections already received, are in a manner the echo of the public voice. The order which has prevailed among all ranks of the people during the elections of the national guard, is only a prelude of what we may look forward to in our parliamentary elections. These are unanswerable facts which resound through the political world, and explain at once the confidence placed in Government.

VIENNA 17TH OF MAY.—The Duc de Caraman late Ambassador of France has arrived here; he intends remaining some time, but we are unacquainted with his motives. Marshal Marmont who is living in Vienna, intends proceeding to Hungary.

To-day the Government have received proposals from the principal bankers for a new loan. They say that the highest offer has been 80 for the 100: it is supposed that the Government will be obliged to accept it.

They continue to work at the fortifications of Linz with the greatest activity. The Archduke Maximilian directs them in person, and it is supposed that Linz will be rendered one of the strongest places in Austria.

There has been a report on the exchange to day that Dirbitsch has accepted the armistice which has been offered to him by the Poles, but the report is not believed.

STOCKHOLM MAY THE 13th.—A frightful famine continues to reign in most provinces of the Kingdom. The Government have already borrowed a million of Crowns for the purpose of procuring provisions for the people. In some districts the peasants have been obliged to make a species of bread from the bark of trees. In the district of Malmoe flocks of beggars are overrunning the country.

AMERICAN FRIGATES. Three large American frigates have lately been seen from the coast of Ireland. It is supposed that they are those which are to proceed to the Tagus, for the purpose of forcing Don Miguel to alter his conduct towards the Americans residing in Portugal. When they arrive there, it is probable that they will find him already rendered tractable by the arrival of the English and French squadrons.

It is mentioned in the French papers that His Majesty has raised Colonel Fitzclarence and the Revd. Augustus Fitzclarence to the peerage; Frederick Fitzclarence has been made a colonel of the Line, and Adolphus Fitzclarence a post Captain in the Navy.

It is also stated that His Majesty's three daughters have been ennobled, and rank with the daughters of a marquis.

(From the Bombay Courier Extraordinary, Sept. 8.)

By the Ship *France* from Bordeaux the 5th of June Paris papers up to the 28th of May have been brought out. For the few numbers from which we have made the following translations, we are indebted to the politeness of Captain Lartique.

In "Le Temps" of the 28th of May we observe that the prince of Saxe Cobourg had accepted the Crown of Belgium with the limitations established by the protocol of the five powers.

The affairs of France are generally speaking tranquil; disturbances have taken place in La Vendée but appear to have been quelled with promptitude and energy. The King was on a tour through the country and was every where met with the warmest expressions of affection and loyalty.

LONDON 23D OF MAY. The Election of the County of Northampton has terminated favourably to the reformers. Lords Althorp and Milton were duly elected after a contest which lasted 13 days. In Dublin the Lord Mayor and Mr. Perrin have been returned on the reform interest; great illuminations had taken place in consequence.

With respect to the Scotch and Irish borough Elections, the majority are for reform, and it is now beyond a doubt certain that the question must be carried in the next session by an immense majority. The House of Lords only is likely to offer any resistance to the measure yet, it would appear that the Tories even there, are not very sanguine of success.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE MAY 24.—The funds continue to maintain their nigh prices since the reform Question has become certain by the result of the Election. Consols on account opened this morning at 83¼ and [illegible] to 83¼ and 3 at which they closed.

A great failure has taken place at the stock Exchange, a Mr. G. Battye has failed for a million sterling, and is only likely to pay a dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound. It was at first feared that many other speculators would have been drawn in. Since the month of July he has been Speculating for the fall which he expected would issue from the troubles consequent on the reform Question, luckily however for the Country, he and many others have been disappointed.

PORTUGAL.—Letters have arrived from Lisbon by the Packet dated 7th. They bring no news of importance posterior to the concessions made by Don Miguel to the English consul, but furnish an amusing detail of the Circumstances connected with the affair. It appears that Don Miguel since the demands of the English were first made (has contrary to his usual custom of sending every thing to Viscount Santarem and attending to nothing but his pleasures,) personally attended to the affair, mistrusting most

well together, and steep the cotton seeds for twenty-four hours, and then dry them on a cloth—so soon as dry, let them be sown."

Mr. Vincent says, that cotton is sown in almost all descriptions of soil in the Dooab and Bundelcund, but chiefly in the richest lands, and in which, in the March, and April preceding, the wheat and barley crops had been cut; the land is well manured before the rains, and is, in general, sown immediately after the first heavy showers in the end of June or beginning of July, at the rate of four and a half and five seers of seed per biggah of one hundred and sixty feet square, nearly two Calcutta biggahs. Irrigation is seldom necessary; and never before the beginning of October. The plant is weeded three times, and rises in the best land, to the height of four or five feet. The pods are plucked when they begin to burst, which commences in October, and lasts until November, the cotton first plucked being esteemed the best, although the cultivators mix up both qualities together—the biggah produces generally one maund of cotton, and two of seed, or Binowlah, the latter of which is readily sold to cattle feeders, being considered excellent food for them. Some Ryots prefer sowing in April and May, and irrigating till the rains set in, which they say gives not only a greater produce, but cotton of a better quality. It must be remembered, that the cotton of our Upper Provinces, is an Annual while the Bourbon, Sea Island, and American cottons, introducing by the Society, are Perennials.

The *real* West Indian Arrow Root has now been for several years introduced into Calcutta by the Society, and the following process for preparing it, and making it into food for debilitated persons and children, communicated by a Jamaica Planter, may be useful.

"The roots, when near a year old, are dug up well washed in water, and beaten in a large wooden mortar to a pulp. It is then thrown into a large tub of clean water, well washed, and the fibrous part wrung out by the hands and thrown away. The milky liquor, being passed through a lawn sieve, or coarse cloth, is suffered to settle, and the clear water drained off. The white mass left at the bottom is mixed with clear water, and again *strained:* Lastly, the mass is dried on sheets in the sun for use. This powder boiled in water forms a transparent jelly, very superior to that of sago or topioca, and has been much recommended by the most eminent physicians as a nutritious diet for children and invalids. The jelly is made in the following manner: To a desert spoonful of the powder, add as much cold water as will make it into a paste, then pour on half a pint of boiling water, stir it briskly, and boil it a few minutes, when it will become a clear smooth jelly. A little sugar and sherry wine may be added for debilitated adults; but for infants a drop or two of essence of carraway seed, or cinnamon, is preferable—wine being liable to grow sour and disorder the bowels of an infant. For very debilitated frames, and especially for rickety children, this jelly, blended with the jelly of stag's horn, affords a more nutritious diet than arrow root alone, which may be done in the following manner: Boil half an ounce of the *true* stag's horn shavings, * in a pint of water, for half an hour, then strain and add two desert spoonsfuls of arrow root powder previously well mixed, with a tea cupful of water; stir them briskly together, and boil them for a few minutes."

This excellent and nutritious food is sold in a very adulterated state in London; Mr. Sterne, of Jamaica, who had, for many years, paid great attention to the cultivation of Arrow Root, discovered that his Agents were in the habit of adulterating it, and therefore sent has Arrow Root to London in small packages, with labels bearing his signature, which sold at four shillings a pound. The foregoing particulars hold out the greatest encouragement to the cultivation of Arrow Root in this country, now that it has been found to thrive perfectly, and afford as fine farina as the best Jamaica.

Mr. DeVerinne's report of Akra is very favorable; it shows that, at an expence of Rs. 1263 5 3, exclusive of ground rent, thirty-two biggahs have been sown with various kinds of Cotton Seed since he made his last report in April, and that [illegible] hundred and nine biggahs are now prepared [illegible] seed just received from the Court of Di[illegible].—*Govt. Gazette. Augt.* 22.

* Shavings from bleached calf's bones, are commonly sold as stag's horn shavings.

SINGAPORE.

[illegible]*no* from Batavia, brought on some [illegible] from China dated in April, for this [illegible]e, which appear to have been left at *Anjer* [illegible] some homeward bound vessel from China, [illegible]e forwarded, by way of Batavia. A pri[illegible]te letter gives us the details of "the affair" between the crew of a boat belonging to a Lintin ship, (the *Samarang*) and a Man of War Junk, to which the *Canton Register* of the 1st April, alludes.

According to our informant, the Junk seized a small wash-boat that was in the habit of running between Lintin and Macao, with the clothes of the fleet; when she was pursued for some distance, by the *Samarang's* boat, commanded by the second officer of that vessel. On coming up with her, the Junk cast loose the wash boat, by which means she was rescued. The *Samarang's* boat and the Junk were then within musket shot of each other;—whether the Junk commenced acting on the offensive or the boat's crew, remains yet to be proved;—but our informant says that altho' the rescue of the boat was effected, "orders were given to fire on the Junk."—Which was done, and one man was killed, and several were wounded.

The mother of the murdered Chinese instantly reported the affair to the Magistrate of the district, who communicated it to the Governor of Canton. He accordingly, issued orders to the Hong merchants to learn who the vessel belongs to, what her business is there, and also to demand of the Captain or Agent of the ship to give up the murderer, for "Examination," which as every body knows, means, applying a strong cord around the prisoner's neck, and finishing his mortal career.

From the nature of the Proclamation issued on this occasion, strong fears are entertained that something serious will result, if the demand of the Chinese be not complied with. No case of the kind has occured since the affair of the *Topaze* Frigate, in 1821 when the English trade was stopped, &c. from a remark in the *Canton Register*, of the 1st April it would appear that no such consequences is to be apprehended, on this occasion.

We sincerely hope so; but still we cannot refrain from suspecting that if the Chinese have allowed the affair to be hushed up, they were influenced more by a timid dread of the great commercial losses which would ensue to themselves, by a stoppage of trade, than by a sense of wrong.

The conduct of the officer however, in ordering his men to fire, appears to us, to have been very hasty and imprudent, as he should have been aware of the opinion the Chinese entertain of homicide—If indeed, he acted on the offensive, and wantonly fired at the Junk, justice to the Chinese, as well as a desire to clear the British character, in the eyes of that nation, from any evil imputation they may cast on it—demand that a strict and impartial investigation be made into the whole affair, if such has not been done already.

It may be very well to persuade the Hong merchants into silence—and through them, to cause the corrupt Government of Canton to forget the affair; this and several instances of a similar descripton, must sink deep into the mind of the mass of the people, and increase the rancour and prejudice they cherish against foreigners, and which such proceedings are by no means, likely to allay.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.—Letters from Sourabaya of 26th ult. state that contracts for Coffee to a considerable extent had been made deliverable in August and September, a 16½ to 17 guilders per picul, and it was thought there was little chance of its being lower this season. At Samarang a considerable part of the Crop was them already in and the price had of late been steady at about 14½ guilders. Part of the Crops in that quarter had been secured by Government and the Maatschappy sometime previous, at 13 to 13½ guilders. The Sourabaya district it was expected, would produce from 80,000 to 90,000 piculs of Sugar this season, and a similar quantity of Coffee. That market for piece-goods was remarkably dull, but an improvement was confidently expected to take place in the course of this month.—*Chron. July* 14.

TRADE WITH COCHIN, CHINA, AND SIAM

In a recent number, we promised our readers a statement of the commerce effected during the season just past, between the traders of Cochin China and Siam, and this Port. We were unwilling however, to commence it, until by the departure of the Junks to their respective countries, we should be enabled to give as complete a statement of the exports, as of the imports, by those vessels. As they have nearly all now taken their departure, we do not delay the fulfilment of our promise.

The number of Junks or "topes," which arrived at Singapore from the different ports of Cochin China, from 1st May 1830 to 1st May 1831, were 35—the total computed tonnage of which amounted to upwards of 2225 tons, the smallest vessel carrying from 20 to 25, and the largest from 175 to 259 tons.

The different ports the commanders of these vessels reports themselves from, were Anam, Loknoi, Kangkao, Hallam, and Saigon; as also from the Camboja country: Of these vessel 14 were from Anam, 7 from Kangkao, 5 from Hallam; the remainder being from the other ports.

The imports by these vessels consist mostly of rice, salt and sugar, but they also bring a variety of other useful productions, such as sticklace, gamboge, raw silk, (inferior to the China silk) silk goods, tobacco, garrowood, earthen-ware, salted vegetables and other provisions, catchang or dried peas, straw mats, hogslard, and some pigs. The value of these cargoes vary, according to the quality of the cargoes, and the size of the vessels but the highest estimate of the cargoes in vessels of the larger size, which arrived last season, may be computed at 9000 Sp Drs. while the average value of the whole may be taken at 1 000 Drs. The total amount, in value, of their cargoes, have been estimated at more than 80,000 Drs. Of this are reckoned, about 8,500 for Sugar, 17,800 for Rice, and 12,500 for salt, valuing these articles at the market prices of the day.

These Junks, with their cargoes generally belong to their commanders; but, as in the Siam and China Junks, the crews are more or less interested each man having a small share or rather investment of his own on board. They usually leave the different parts of of Cochin China for this place in January, with the N. E. monsoon, and return in May and June, in common with the Siam topes and China Junks.

The most valuable articles which the Cochin Chinese Junks export from Singapore on their return, consists principally of Opium, plain and printed cottons, woollens, camlets, long ells, and Indian piece goods. In addition to these they have taken away this season, quantities of rattans, bird's nest, gambier, pepper beche de mer, and various other productions of the Archipelago; also iron, steel, flints saltpetre, fowling pieces, tin, brimstone, and a variety of other articles.

We remarked on a former occasion that the demand for British cotton and woolen manufactures among the people of the China Junks was trifling in comparison with that made by the people of the Siam and Cochin China Junks. We have endeavoured in consequence to ascertain the quantity of those articles exported by the Cochin Chinese within the period specified, and the following statement is the result.

Printed cottons,	21,820	Yards.
Plain do.	57,530	do.
Camlets,	3,300	do.
Long Ells,	8,000	do.
Woollens,	1,543	do.

The quantities taken by the Siamese topes we shall notice as we proceed.

Of Opium, 42 Chests Patna and Benares and about 5 Chest Malwa were exported on the Cochin China vessels alone.

SIAM.

The trade with Siam, as has been observed before, is one of the most valuable branches of commerce which Singapore enjoys. The number of junks or topes arrived here, (mostly all from Bingkok) from May 1830 to May 1831, amounted to 36 in number, the agregate burden of which was 4900 tons, being more than double the tonnage of the vessels reported from Cochin China. This, of course, is owing to the vessels being generally of a large description the usual tonnage of the Siam Junks being from 200 to 300 tons, each. Their import cargoes consist of much the same commodities as the Cochin China vessels convey hither, with the addition of oil, sapan wood, ivory, cardamuns, paddy, onions, and iron pans. Of Sugar, Rice, and Salt, they bring a much more plentiful supply than the Cochin Chinese. The value of the cargo varies according to quantity and quality, from 5000 to 12000 Spanish Dollars. Sugar, Rice, Salt, and oil, are however their staple articles; of these the Siamese junks brought last season, sugar, to the amount of Sp. Drs. 14,260; rice, 19,500 Drs.; salt 15,600 Drs. and oil 230 Drs. in value.

It must not be imagined that this extensive trade is conducted by the Siamese themselves; like the generality of the Malayan tribes, they are a most indolent race, mostly devoid of the spirit of industry and enterprise. The Chinese, either natives of China Proper, or descendants of those settled in Siam manage the whole; and indeed to them the vessels and their cargoes invariably belong. To the industry of the numerous Chinese settled in Siam, we are further indebted for the cultivation of sugar, the most important article of importation from that country, the Siamese taking on themselves the less difficult occupations of raising paddy, manufacturing salt, and probably preparing cocoanut oil, and collecting gums and valuable wood found in their country.

The Siam Junks likewise carry away large quantities of British piece-goods, in their return cargoes, as also much of Indian manufacture, such as Bengal Muslins, Chintz, Gurrahs, Sannahs, &c.—Opium, gold dust, cotton twist, beeswax, gambier, rattans, tea, sago, seaweed, cowries, and coarse paper, likewise constitute articles of exportation with them from this port. The following is a statement of the quantity of Printed Cottons &c. taken away by them last season:

Printed Cottons	13560	yards 10 corge s and 10 boxs
Plain do	359238	,,
Camlets,	400	,,
Woollens	100	pieces.
Handkerchiefs	400	,,
Brit Salendongs,	400	,,

We think we cannot do better in closing this account of the trade than to give the following extract of a Letter received lately from a valued friend who resided in the country for some time.

"If there is a country on the globe filled "with the ridiculous as also with immense "riches, it is Siam. It is truly a pity that so "rich and fertile a country should be in no "better hands. It is a fact worth knowing "that the tea tree grows as luxuriantly here "as in China: but mark the difference—in "China it costs much trouble; in Siam the "lazy Siamese suffer it to grow wild;—yet in "its wildness, it is equal to the Chinese plant. "What would it be, if cultivated? But the "summit of Buddhist felicity is absorption, "and as that is not attainable, sleep is an "excellent substitute;—so the tea is left to "grow as it can. In silk worm too, abounds, "also the mulbery tree, all wild for the same "reason; and others besides, which relate "to the Government.

"The heir apparent is about 20 years, and "is immensely rich in gold, silver and jewels, "but a child in all his manners. He and his "attendants play the most ridiculous grimaces.

"In this rich country there must be mines of "silver and of gold; of silver it is evident, "for several told us that in the rainy season, "when the ground is drenched, pieces of silver "are found as large as a tickal. Indigo too is "luxuriant, so also is the Coffee plant; the "fruits all grow wild;—still they are much finer "and more numerous than any I have met with "elsewhere. Of the mangoes, there are 30 "species, most delicious; several species of the "mangostien, oranges &c. abound, all wild. "In fact, this exuberant country in the hands "of Europeans might become a perfect para"dise, and mart for half the world. Cotton is "plentiful, and as fine as silk, but these wretch"es do not know how to value it beyond stuff"ing beds and pillows. True it is short, but it "is wild."—

A later communication dated last month, informs us that the country is quiet, the productions are abundant, and the river at Bankok is crowed with Chinese Junks.

EUROPE.

MORNING HERALD,—May 5.

Yesterday was the day on which the civic authorities were to have had the honour of waiting upon the King, to invite his Majesty and the Queen to dine with the corporation of London on the 30th instant, at Guildhall. When it transpired, as it did, in the course of the evening, that the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs had not proceeded to the royal presence to execute this agreeable mission, the greatest surprise and anxiety were expressed, and loyal anticipations were succeeded by the most painful conjectures. It was soon reported that his Majesty had changed his mind once more as to dining in the City, and that this was communicated to the civic deputation previously to the day appointed for waiting on the King, to spare them the mortification of an open refusal. We have inquired into the circumstances, and will lay before our readers such information as we have obtained.

It is true that the civic authorities did not wait upon the King, and that, consequently, no formal invitation has yet been given to their Majesties for the dinner on the 20th. The reason is that the Lord Mayor received, as we understand, on the previous evening, a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, informing his Lordship that the King having lately experienced some symptoms of the return of gout, to which he is subject, it was doubtful whether his health might not make it necessary to postpone his intended visit to the City to another day, and therefore it would be better for the present to defer the invitation. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, acting upon this communication, abstained, of course, from seeking the interview with which the Sovereign had previously signified his intention of honouring them, and here the matter rests for the present.

But public rumour will not let it rest here; the fears of some, and the malignant invention of others, will be prolific of false reports relative to this unexpected, but, we trust, only momentary obstacle to his Majesty's second intended visit to his faithful and affectionate subjects, the citizens of London. Severely indeed would the disappointment be felt, if at the present crisis, when his Majesty's popularity is boundless, and when the inhabitants of this great metropolis are most anxious to testify their heartfelt gratitude for his manly and energetic conduct in disolving a Parliament which counteracted the wishes of the country, any thing should occur to deprive them of the expected opportunity of receiving him with the honours, the gratulations, and the hospitality which his personal and regal virtues so eminently deserved. If such an event arose from indisposition, it would, indeed, afflict his subjects; for never was the health of a Sovereign more precious to his people; but, at the present moment, as the king is still able to hold levees, and to make the journey between London and Windsor, there appears no serious cause of alarm as to his Majesty's health.

We cannot believe that any of the groundless and malicious publications which have lately emanated from a certain portion of the press could have the effect intended—that of intimidating the royal mind through the apprehension of tumults and disorder. It is not for a Monarch who prides himself in the name of a British sailor, and who has been the friend and companion of the immortal Nelson, to be so easily daunted, and driven from his manly purpose, by the "weak inventions of the enemy." When he acted upon the advice which unfortunately induced him to disappoint the loyal expectations of the citizens of London las November, he was surrounded by an incapable and unpopular Ministry, who felt that they had provoked the expression of public displeasure, and dreaded to encounter it. They did not wish the Sovereign to see how strongly the current of opinion had set in against them, and they risked the King's popularity, in order to escape from having it unpleasantly contrasted with the degree of public odium they had brought upon themselves, in the face of his Majesty and the assembled inhabitants of London. How different now is the King's situation! With a popular Ministry, pledged to the great measure of reform, and a nation not gloomy, depending, and discontented, but full of joy at the present, and hope for the future, what cause can there be for his Majesty again withdrawing from engagement, and declining to renew that sort of social and kindly intercourse with the Kings of Great Britain, until of late years, always made it a point to keep up with the citizens of the capital of their dominions? Surely there can be no cause but that which we have stated—nsmely, indisposition; but, unless that (which Heaven forbid!) were more severe than circumstances can allow us to believe, we are quite convinced it would not be considered by the people in general as a sufficient explanation of a second disappointment.

The anti-reform papers, which published a copy of a hand-bill in the name of the Lord Mayor, stating that on the night of illuminations "the City police had orders to confine their care to keeping the carriage ways free, and that, therefore, they could not be expected to protect the premises of such persons as shall be so disrespectful to public opinion as to form an exception to the general conduct expected

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from free citizens." it tended, no doubt, to excite an unpleasant feeling in the King's mind towards the Chief Magistrate of London, and to make him distrust all those whose duty it was to protect the peace; but it will be seen from our report of proceedings in the King's Bench yesterday, that this hand-bill is sworn to be a false and fabricated document. Whether the papers that published it did so knowingly, or were the dupes of some crafter contrivers, remains to be seen. It appears, however, there is no such printer in Clerkenwell-green as he whose name is affixed to it. We do not mean to prejudge a case which is now about to undergo the investigation of a Court of Justice, and shall leave it at present in hands that will no doubt satisfactorily dispose of it.

Before we conclude we cannot avoid observing that if the King should, on any other ground than such a degree of illness as would make it imprudent to go into company, postpone again to some indefinite time his visit to Guildhall, it may have the most disastrous effect upon the remaining elections. It may induce the people to lend too ready an ear to those traducers of their Sovereign, who even now do not hesitate to insinuate that he is not sincerely friendly to the reform bill! Such an impression would assuredly dishearten the people, by making them suppose their hopes of constitutional redress was lost. They might suppose that the advocates of a corrupt and venal system of representation had found out the way of exercising some secret influence over the royal mind. But we have a firm confidence that William IV, will be true to a cause on which depends the happiness of his people and the prosperity of his empire.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

One of the most general illuminations we ever recollect took place in the metropolis and its neighbourhood on Wednesday, in honour of the King's dissolving the late corrupt assembly, called the House of Commons. It was not, however, exempt from these abullitions of public feeling which more or less always manifest themselves on such occasions. The *Standard*, anti-reformist evening paper, the proprietors of which were, however, wise enough "to light up," give the following, as the result of the evening's *breakage* of the windows of the anti-reformers:—

"The windows of *the Palace* of the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Athenæum, the United Service, the Literary Union (where Mr. Campbell, the post, was nearly killed by a stone), Crockford's, the Guards, the Alfred, the Union in Cockspur street, Mr. Fraser (the bookseller in Regent-street, publisher of *Fraser's Magazine*,) the *Morning Post*, the *John Bull*, Colburn, the linen draper; Hales, book binder, in Piccadilly; Underwood, in Fleet-street; Bell, the druggist, in Oxford street; Joshua, cheesemonger, Regent street; Binns, oilman; Sowerby, the mineralogist, were smashed."

The windows of the *Morning Post* were not only broken, but the front of the house was literally covered with mud. At Northumberland House the damage would have been more destructive, had the assailants been supplied with as much *Macadamised ammunition* as they were in Regent-street. The Club houses courted their fate, which a few farthing candles might have averted. The *Athenæum* had only a few panes broken, for, on seeing the disposition of the mob, the servants there, wisely put candles on the balcony, and no further molestation followed. The United Service Club at the head of which is the Duke of Wellington, were obstinate, and hardly a whole pane was left in the house. We saw no windows broken at the Bishop of London's. At the Duke of Willington's the mob were commencing, and had demolished one pane, when the servants informing them the Duchess lay dead in the house they immediately departed. At the Duke of Gloucester's three panes only were smashed. A sad example was, we admit, made at the Marquis of Londonderry's, where, it is said, that windows were broken to the value of several hundred pounds. Sir Robert Wilson's house was also distinguished by the favours of the mob, as were the Duke of Newcastle's, the Earl of Jersey's, Sir Robert Peel's, Messrs. Swan and Edger's and a great number of houses in Regent-street. In particular, we noticed several of the King's tradesmen, who roused the vengeance of the people, by allowing their houses to remain in utter darkness. His Majesty's silversmith, in Regent street, had his windows broken, as had Mr. Ponsonby, the carver and gilder to the King, and the occupier of his Majesty's post-office at Charing-cross. It was, after all, silly in these people in a manner to invite this persecution, by obstinately persisting in a line of conduct which they must have felt assured would have been attended by the very consequences they now complain of. It is hard for the country thus to suffer for the folly of individuals, and to be made to pay *pounds*, where *pence* would have prevented all mischief.—*The News*,—*May* 1.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELS.

On Friday the Earl of Coventry, Colonel Crawford, and Lady Sophia Gresley, waited upon Mr. Roe, for the purpose of communicating the particulars of an extraordinary and extensive robbery which had been accomplished in the course of the preceding evening at the residence of Sir Roger and Lady Sophia Gresley, 29, Hartford-street, May-fair, when several caskets of jewellery, trinkets, &c. belonging to her ladyship, and of the estimated value of 2,000*l.* were carried off. The noble party were conducted to the private parlour of the office, where her ladyship's servants were also admitted, in order that they might afford their testimony to enable the police to trace out the perpetrators of this daring robbery. The proceedings, however, were strictly private. It only transpired that Lady Sophia ordered her carriage at seven o'clock on Thursday evening, and proceeded to Coventry house, Piccadilly, to dine with her brother, Earl Coventry. Sir Roger Gresly is out of town, having come forward, it is said as a candidate to represent Newark, and the mansion was left in charge of the servants during her ladyship's absence. At that time Lady Sophia's valuables were in a state of security in her dressing-room, and it was not until she returned home at eleven o'clock that she discovered the jewellery was removed. On the circumstance being communicated to the servants, they, of course, protested that they were not concerned in the mysterious disappearance of the jewels; and they all concurred in representing that only one person had called at the house, and that he could not possibly have entered her ladyship's dressing-room; and they were equally positive in affirming that none of them had quitted the house during her ladyship's absence. Amongst other valuables stolen were—A casket, locked, containing turquoise and diamond necklaces; three pair of diamond ear-rings, diamond and emerald crosses, gold rings and chains, bracelets, broaches; and several other jewel cases, containing pearl and diamond necklaces, opals, and diamonds, enamelled crosses and silver bracelets, a pair of silver candlesticks, and, in fact, the whole of her ladyship's *bijouterie*. Suspicion at once strongly attached itself to the servants in the house, and Bates, an inspector of police, instantly set an inquiry on foot. Information of the robbery was also forwarded to the Marquis of Londonderry, at Holderness House, and at midnight his lordship repaired to Hertford street, to afford his advice and assistance to Lady Sophia in her emergency. The boxes of the domestics were searched, and their owners severally interrogated, but without the desired effect. Circumstances, however, combined to throw suspicion on one of the footmen and the under butler, and Bates took them into custody. It was apparent that no violence had been resorted to, and access could only have been had by the domestics to her ladyship's dressing-room, during her absence. The footman and under-butler also prevaricated as to the fact of their leaving the house, in the first instance, saying that they went out, and afterwards admitting that they were not at home a portion of the evening, and Bates, at length, succeeded in tracing them to a house, where it appearrd they had actually called on Thursday evening, but not an article of the missing property was recovered nor indeed is there apparently, at present any prospect of the restoration of the jewels to their fair-owner, although a reward of 50l. is ffered, to whoever will afford such information as shall lead to the conviction of the parties who committed the offence. Her Ladyship, having communicated the particulars to the Magistrate, drove from the office, intimating her intention of sending all her servants to be examined by him. Mr. Roe was accordingly engaged several honrs in the investigation of the business, and Bates has the subject still in hand. It is a remarkable coincidence that, since the month of November last, the jewels of three ladies of rank and fashion, residing in Hertford street, May-fair, have disappeared under precisely similar circumstances. Mrs. Hughes Ball, Miss Sterling, daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. and Lady Sophia Gresley, and not one trinket has since been recovered. The estimated loss of Mrs. Hughes Ball was about 1,500*l.* and that of Miss. Stirling 1,000*l.* Mrs. Hughes Ball's jewels are, however, known to be of a most costly description, and the thieves neglected to open one of her dressing drawers, in which there happened to be jewels to the amount of 12,000*l.* There can be no doubt, whoever the offenders are, they had previously made themselves well acquainted with the premises, and with the habits of the families, *Bell's Mess. May* 1.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

WARSAW, APRIL 12—We have just received the news that General Sierawski obtained a great victory, near Lublin on the 16th. The details are not yet known.

The accounts from Lithuania are very favourable. Even the journals of Konigsberg and Berlin, though sold to despotism, mention the revolution of that province. One victory more and we shall have nothing to fear from Russia. Sweden begins to give some uneasiness to Nicholas. It is said that the Autocrat has called upon Sweden to aid him with 10,000 men, in virtue of a treaty entered into at the Congress of Vienna.

Extract from an official despatch addressed to the National Government.

"The enemy, whom our victories obliged to abandon the right bank of the Vistula, and who concentrated his forces on the Siedlec road, uneasy at seeing his communications with Blalystok, by the way of Grame, cut off, detached against General Uminski the corps of General Ugromow, consisting of the 5th regiment of infantry, one division of grenadiers, one battalion of sappers, two regiments of cavalry, and two battalions artillery, one of a large calibre. At sight of so superior a force General Uminski thought it advisable to recross the Liwice, leaving only one detachment to defend the hastily-constructed bridge-head, which the enemy attacked vigorously. General Uminski ordered the 1st Hulans to ford the river, and attack six of the enemy's squadrons, which were posted on the opposite bank, this order was successfully executed. Our cavalry repulsed that of the enemy, killed 50 men, made 500 prisoners, and captured 200 horses. Observing, however, that the enemy was renewing his attacks on the bridge head with continual supplies of fresh troops Gen. Uminski gave orders for evacuating the post, and then Major Chlewski and fifty wounded soldiers were made prisoners by the Russians. The engagement terminated by a heavy cannonade and on this occasion our artillerymen gave proof of extraordinary courage, having only a few field pieces to oppose to a numerous artillery of large calibre. Our loss in these affairs has been 20 officers, 160 sub-officers and men, and 200 wounded. On the 16th of April General Uminski again took Wygrow, where he found 40 of our wounded men, and was enabled to estimate the extent of the enemy's loss. The number of his wounded amounted to 400, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel Tylle, of the Sappers, a Major, and four inferior officers. On the field of battle were found several hundred muskets, and in Wygrow a quantity of provisions.

"All the right bank of the Vistula is cleared of the enemy. The army corps of Generals Pac and Sierawsky have crossed the river, and are in full march towards the palatinates of Podlachla and Lublin, where they are taking possession of the Russian magazines. General Dwernicki, who was detained for some time by the badness of the roads in the neighbourhood of Zamosc advanced, in order to deceive the enemy, as far as Zwierzyniec, in the direction of the Vistula, where he gave orders for collecting supplies of provisions at Turobin and Zanow. His design of routing the enemy by a forced march succeeded perfectly, as is attested by the report of Field-Marshal Diebitsch himself. However, General Dwernicki profited by his halt near Zamosc to provision the fortress more abundantly, to complete its garrison and the army corps under his command, by the men taking from the communal guard, and the volunteers who thronged from all parts, and, as soon as he found the roads passable, marched towards the Bug. He routed and took some enemy's detachments which were stationed on that river, which he passed with all his troops. Thus the noise of our cannon resounded on that spot which had so long been subjected to a foreign yoke. Every where on his march General Dwernicki and his troops were received as deliverers by our countrymen, the Volhynians. The last report of General Dwernicki is dated three marches beyond the Bug.

(Signed) "SKRZYNECKI.

"Head-quarters at Igdrzeiow, April 17."

Herald, May 4.

Extract of a private letter from a Gentleman in Warsaw to his brother in England dated Warsaw, April 20:—"I want to join the army, but there are so many sick and wounded in Warsaw, amounting to 13,000, and medical Officers are so scarce, that I think, for some time at least, I shall be engaged in the city. Wonderful as it may appear, the Russians are completely beaten: Diebitsch is in full retreat; and prisoners are every day arriving. The Poles have 15,000 Russian prisoners at this moment."—*Herald, May* 9.

We received last night, by the Dutch mail German Papers, which bring accounts from Berlin to the 30th April, and from Warsaw to the 25th. The Russian journals still maintain that their cause has met with no important interruption in Poland. A Petersburg journal says that tranquillity has not been for a moment interrupted at Wilna—that the resident Nobility have not only taken no part in the insurrection, but have expressed their indignation at it. The ice on the Neva had broke up on the 16th, and the Isaacs bridge was replaced on the 18th. In the sitting of the Diet on the 21st, at Warsaw, the Minister for Foreign Affairs said that the Government had exerted itself to get back the old Polish provinces now under the Russian Government. The Warsaw Papers give no details of the battle between General Kreutz and Witt and the Polish Genera Sierawske. They say that, after the battle the Russians approached the Vistula, but add that only a small portion of the Russian troops remained near the river, and that the main body has retreated towards Lublin and Lewentow. With respect to the main force of the Poles no details are given—not even where their head-quarters last were. They, however, give an order of the day of the Commander-in-Chief, which tells the troops that what has already been done is only a beginning, for a speedy termination of Russian power was not to be expected. Skirmishes between the Russians and General Uminsky are reported, and various accounts, but nothing official respecting Dwernicki are given; both are said to have gained some advantages; but they are vague and unsatisfactory. More authentic accounts, however, from Warsaw say that the newly-formed five Polish regiments of Hulans had had an engagement, in which they suffered much. It is again asserted that the cholera has appeared in the Polish army. Count Diebitsch was to review his troops on the 21st; and a great battle was daily expected. Other accounts, however, sas the Field Marshal was retreating.—*Herald, May* 7.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE GOLD REGION.

Extract of a letter, dated

Clarksville, Habersham Co, Feb. 23.

"I arrived here yesterday afternoon. I went up to Morganton, Burke county, 67 miles north west of Charlotte, and saw the manner of working the branch or deposit mines, which is very simple, and requires but a small capital to commence with. In these mines the gold is found in a stratum of sand or gravel, generally varying from one to five feet in thickness, and at different depths from the surface. The stratum is found between two slates, or as it appeared to me, a soft blue clay; it is much mixed with small particles of isinglass; the gold cannot be seen. The stratas are at present found in low bottom grounds, where there are streams running through. The manner of getting at it is to uncover the earth to the top of the stratum, throwing the dirt behind as they go on, at the same time digging the stratum which contains the gold to the bottom slate, and wheeling it to their rockers or washing tub, which is kept going by three hands constantly, one keeping it in motion, one throwing, in the gold dirt and the third keeping the rocker free from large stones, where the gold passes through the screen. The tub is very simple, and would cost but a mere trifle; it is generally about 5 feet long, 16 or 18 inches wide, and about the same in depth; about half its depth there is a sheet of iron with small holes for the gold dirt to pass through After passing through, it is caught at the bottom of the tub by quicksilver, and is there washed by a shaft having a number of pegs fastened on it, which is kept in motion moving through the gold dirt and water by the man at the handle of the rocker. The gold dirt is taken from the bottom of the tub twice a day; it is then washed in a pan and the gold obtained as I told you in my last. At the Brindle town mine I saw about eighty men at one establishment. There are generally fifteen men to a gang, having one rocker or tub. I am told they generally clear from dol. 1 to 1-75 per day per hand.

This is a wild and miserable place to live in, the accommodation poor; the house I have put up at is called the best in the place; the windows have no glass in them, my bedroom window has a shutter outside, which I thought best to shut last evening, and on getting up this morning could not tell whether it was morning or night.

There are no gold mines nearer than thirteen miles from here, say on the Chestatee river, west of this, which separate this county from the Cherokee nation. I shall go to them as soon as possible, and then steer for Gainesville, Hall county. It is said that Habersham, Hall and Carroll are the counties where the gold has been found most extensively as yet. Persons are not allowed to dig gold in the Cherokee nation at present.

After writing to you on the 18th, I visited the Charlotte mine, and found it the greatest establishment I have seen yet; the Chevalier, who is conductor of the mine, and the agent of the London Company which own it, has a perfect knowledge of the business, has been engaged in it for 20 to 30 years, and every thing is conducted with more system than any other mine in the U. States.—The Chevalier took me down the mines and showed me all; he rode with me over to the mills, &c.; he appeared to be quite a gentlemanly man. I there saw a mill for pounding the ore to a powder, and two patent tubs for washing, one cost dol. 60 and the other 500. They were erecting a steam engine of thirty-four horse power. The capital of the company is dol. 300,000. In South Carolina they do not dig much gold. I find that great sums of gold are brought from North Carolina to this state and sold, as they obtain five or six per cent more for Georgia gold." *Boston Daily Advertiser, April* 13.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

ROOTS AND STEMS.—In whatever medium they are developed, *roots* are always deprived of vital knots symmetrically disposed at their surface, and consequently of foliaceous appendages. The multiplication of their branches is purely accidental. *Stems*, on the contrary, are always provided with vital knots on their surface, symmetrically arranged, or accompanied by a foliaceous appendage, an organ sometimes reduced to a rudimentary state, or altogether wanting. Potatoes, the bulbs of the *solanum tuberosum* are not roots, as generally supposed, but stems expanded at their extremities, and with the interior converted [illegible] feculent cells mixed with fibres. An[illegible] same phenomena is observed in the bul[illegible] the Jerusalem artichoke (*helianthus tubero*[illegible] But the batatas (*convolvulus batatas*), [illegible] tuberculous root.

SHOWER OF EARTH AT SIENA.—O[illegible] 15th of may, 1830, at seven p.m., rain fe[illegible] Sienna and the neighbouring country, wh[illegible] stained red every substance it touched. [illegible] midnight the earthy showers again took pla[illegible] The weather had been calm for two days before, but the atmosphere was overcast by dense reddish clouds. The coloured earthy matter collected from the leaves of a great number of plants in the Botanic Garden was subjected to chemical analysis by M. Guili, Professor of Natural History, and found to contain—1. Organic vegetable matter; 2. Carbonate of iron; 3. Maganese; 4. Carbonate of lime; 5. Alumina; and. 6. Silica. These detals are communicated in a letter from M. Guili to the editors of the *Annales de Chimie*..

SUGAR FROM STARCH.—M. Heinrich says, that from one to two parts of sulphuric, acid for each 100 parts of potato starch is sufficient, if the heat applied be a few degrees above 212 deg. Fahr.; and also, that then two or three hours are sufficient to give crystallizable sugar. He applies the heat in wooden vessels by means of steam.

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